



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From March 20, till April 20, 1809.

THE weather since last Report, has been dry, and favourable for sowing the spring-corn, which has been generally got into the ground in good order.

The wheat crops have not made a progress equal to their appearance last month, the severe frosts at night have had the effect to check the growth of the early, and, in some degree, injure the late crops. In several districts there are complaints of the ravages of the cut worm, particularly where the wheat was sown after clover.

The farmers are now busily employed in preparing their ground for potatoes; it is much to be wished that they would more generally adopt the drill culture of that valuable root, which would not only afford them the advantage of a larger crop from the same quantity of manure, but free their land from weeds, those robbers of the soil, more effectually than can be done in the lazy-bed way.

The only branch of husbandry that seems at a stand is flax, very little of which has yet been sown; the exorbitant price of seed, added to the reports circulated, of importations from America being expected, have induced the land-holder to decline purchasing, in hopes of a favourable change; the retailers of seed have also been discouraged from buying at the present prices, lest it should prove a bad speculation, as was the case last year, and of course there has been no opportunity presented to the smaller grower of flax to supply themselves in the usual way.

The reports of large importations of seed from America have been, within these two or three days revived, and will probably be the means of protracting the sowing beyond the proper season, and unless realized by the arrival of the seed, be productive of great disadvantage to the country.

Oat meal and potatoes have continued nearly stationary since last Report.

Fat cattle, from the early consumption of the turnip-crops, as was hinted in a former Report, are become scarce, and the price of beef has considerably advanced in consequence.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

At the conclusion of last Month's Report, great doubts hung over the exact state in which the American Embargo stood; these are now partly cleared up, and it appears that the Congress conceding to the cry of the mercantile party, have permitted the sailing of their vessels to neutral ports, while they are prohibited under heavy penalties, from coming directly either to Great Britain or France, or any of their immediate dependencies. Holland is not included in this restriction, nor is the island of Madeira; a proof of the impartiality of America, notwithstanding the clamour of her adversaries: an indirect trade is thus sanctioned with both countries. Madeira being as much virtually a dependency on Great Britain as Holland is on France. The Americans have also passed a non-intercourse act with Great Britain and France, to take place on the 20th of next month, the effects of which if not softened by conciliatory measures on the part of those mighty rivals, the belligerent powers, may not unlikely lead to war with one or other, or perhaps with both of them. The Americans, have, however left an open in this non-intercourse act, for reconciliation, with whichever of these powers, which may first recede from their hostile decrees, or orders in council. A ray of hope is held out in some late conversations in parliament, that prudent concession may take place with regard to that highly impolitic measure, the British orders in council.

In America, matters appear to stand thus: the great body of the people are firmly agreed to resist what they consider the aggression on neutral rights; they consequently support the system of the executive, which is in this respect the index of the popular feeling of a great majority of the United States. But on the mode of carrying into effect this opposition, some diversity of opinion appears to prevail. The Mercantile interest wish for an opportunity to send off their superfluous articles; hence the relaxation in the embargo laws, that Great Britain and France may receive American produce through the subterfuge of calling at neutral ports. But it is worthy of observation, that though they admit their own articles to be exported, yet by the operation of the non-importation act, their ports remain closed against the importation of British or French manufactures. And while this continues to be the case, the ill-judged policy of the British orders in council operates, as a high premium in favour